

TAFT FOR MORE "REGULATION"

WOULD ALSO FIND WAY TO SCATTER SWOLLEN FORTUNES.

Thinks Federal Corporation Tax Will Furnish Means to Get at the Corporations and State Income Tax a Plug to Leave None Too Rich for Safety.

Denver, Sept. 21.—The welcome that President Taft got from Denver was second only to the remarkable demonstration with which he was greeted in Chicago.

For ten miles or more the President rode through streets packed to the curb, and in the evening he faced an audience of 12,000 in Denver's great auditorium, while thousands more blocked the streets outside and fought for admission.

Alfred Bent presided at the big meeting, and introduced the President.

Mr. Bent had written a fine long speech and had committed it to memory so well that he could not sidetrack himself. He had just finished a long eulogy of the President and there wasn't a hangnail. He waited a few seconds and then went on:

"This spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm—this crowd that was as far as he got. The big crowd shouted with laughter and the President himself almost doubled up with glee.

Mr. Bent wasn't fazed for a minute. He wandered on through flower fields of applause, and finally the crowd began to cheer and applaud ironically at the end of every sentence. Several local committeemen tugged at Bent's coat tails, but on he went.

Finally his voice was drowned in the tumult and he made way for Mr. Taft. The President's face was red from laughter as he stepped forward. Said he, chuckling:

"You seem to be disposed to take a greater interest in the proceedings than audiences usually do where I came from."

In his speech the President expressed himself for the first time since entering the White House on the subject of swollen fortunes. He declared that he holds the same views now that he did in 1907, when he delivered a speech on the subject.

"It seems to me now, as it did then," said he, "that the proper authority to reduce the size of fortunes is the State rather than the central Government."

"Let the State pass laws of inheritance which shall require the division of great fortunes among the children of the decedents and shall not permit a multimillionaire to leave his fortune in trust so as to keep it in a mass; make much more drastic the rule against perpetuities which obtain at common law, and then impose a heavy and graduated inheritance tax, which shall enable the State to share largely in the proceeds of such large accumulations of wealth which could hardly have been brought about save through its protection and aid."

"In this way gradually but effectively the concentration of wealth in one hand or a few hands will be neutralized and the danger to the republic that has been anticipated by a continuation through generations of such accumulating fortunes will be obviated."

The President was speaking on the corporation tax and proposed income tax amendment. His Denver speech was the last but one of the set speeches that he will deliver on his Western trip.

He started out from Boston with the intention of giving the public his views of the legislation of the last session of Congress and of informing the voters of his programme of recommendations for the next session.

With the delivery of the corporation and income tax speech here to-night, the President has freed his mind of everything except his plans for the conservation of the nation's natural resources. He will deliver a speech on that subject within a few days.

In his speech here to-night the President defended his corporation income tax as constitutional, equitable and much more desirable than a direct personal income tax.

He declared that if the income tax amendment is passed, the States' bondholders will be included in the operation of the law. The only reason that the interest of bondholders wasn't taxed, as the President explained, was that such a levy would be unconstitutional under the Supreme Court's income tax decision.

The President admitted frankly that the corporation income tax was a compromise measure adopted by the Republicans to prevent the passage by Congress of a direct income tax amendment.

The President acknowledged that the levying of a direct income tax would go far toward tearing down the protective system in this country, but the President and the Republican party are opposed to any such result.

The President declared himself as heartily in favor of the adoption of the income tax amendment by the States, but opposed to the levying of an income tax except in times of great stress. He added that he also is against the exemption of incomes above an actual living wage.

The President was ready to admit also that one of the most important functions of the corporation income tax law would be to secure for the Federal authorities accurate and detailed information in regard to the financial condition of corporations.

He suggested that the information obtained under the operation of this law would be used in recommending tariff revision in the future and as a basis for further legislation of "a regulative character."

Mr. Taft said in beginning that the plan which the Government had adopted for meeting the deficit in its running expenses included both a cutting down of expenditures and an increasing of receipts. The President said that appropriations for the coming year undoubtedly will show a reduction of perhaps \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

"Our friends the Democrats," said the President, "favored the income tax with a view to substituting it for the tariff as an income producing measure, thus minimizing the office of the tariff in protecting the industries of the country."

In other words the passage of the income tax bill would have lent support probably to the proposition to have a tariff for revenue only, and would have interfered with the protective policy to which the Republican party is pledged."

In the President's never a further objection to the proposed income tax was that it had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and to have invoked a second decision upon that issue was to question the uniformity of the decisions of the Supreme Court and to drag the Supreme Court into a political discussion, which whatever its decision, "could not make for its standing as an impartial tribunal before the people."

The President declared frankly, however, that the income tax amendment very likely would have been passed had not been opposed to it looked about for a compromise that would be less objectionable than the income tax.

"Such a compromise," said the President, "was found in a proposal to pass the present corporation tax, also in the joint resolution proposing to the States an amendment of the Federal Constitution

authorizing the general Government to impose an income tax without apportioning it as a direct tax according to the population of the States."

The President's address in part follows:

Complaint is made that the corporation tax is discriminating in that it taxes business conducted under a corporate form, whereas when the business is conducted by a partnership it escapes taxation altogether. The justification for the distinction arises from the advantages which the business enjoys under a corporate form, first in that the individuals who really own the business by being the shareholders of the corporation have only a limited liability and are not bound to meet the debts of the corporation beyond their stock investment, or in some States more than 100 per cent. beyond their stock investment, and on the other hand, the advantage of a permanent establishment in the business because no matter whether the present owners and managers die or not, the business continues in its corporate form without a settlement thereof in the administration of the estate of the deceased owner.

Again, objection is made that the tax is really a tax upon the dividends of the corporation and that in the stock of the corporation are only a few persons, the great people having but little property, widows, orphans and others. I am not disposed to deny that theoretically it would be better to impose a higher rate of taxation upon those having only a competence. As I shall elaborate further on, I am very much opposed to exempting incomes above the actual living wage, because I think every one in the Government ought to pay something toward its sustenance, because every one derives benefit from it, and while an increase in the percentage of the tax as the fortune of the individual taxed increases is fair, it is fair because the burden of the tax is the same in the case of a man with a small income than upon a man with a large income or fortune.

Still it is not practical with such a tax as the corporation tax, where you tax the source of the income before it reaches the hands of the individual. As I have imposed a graduated tax, and the tax upon the net earnings of the corporation of 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. is so small that small holders of the shares will feel the burden to the very least, and it is a tax which will hardly affect their dividends at all, because most corporations do not declare all their earnings in dividends, and will simply take the tax out of the surplus.

I have had very little experience with income taxes in this country. I have had have shown the inequity of the feature of the tax to be most harassing, that is the power given to collectors of internal revenue and deputy collectors to look into a man's private affairs and to compel him to produce his private papers in order that his actual income may be ascertained.

Moreover the most objectionable feature of the tax is the premium upon secrecy which it offers to those who are willing to conceal their income—a matter not at all difficult to do—and who thus subject to a much heavier proportionate burden those who are conscientious in making their returns and who pay the tax as the law intended.

Another criticism of the corporation tax in the present bill is that only shares of stock corporate enterprises are taxed, and that those who own bonds secured by mortgage upon the entire property or plant of the corporation do not pay any tax at all.

This is true, and the defect was fully recognized by those who drafted the corporation tax. They would have been glad if possible to impose a tax upon the bondholders, who are only less interested in the earnings and success of the corporation than are stockholders. But the difficulty of including them and of collecting an income tax proportioned to a percentage of the interest to be paid on the bonds of the corporation before the payment of interest on the bonds was voted on Congress could not authorize a corporation to recoup itself in the payment of such a tax from the interest to be paid, because that would be in violation of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

If an income tax amendment is adopted it will be possible to add to our corporation tax the feature of imposing a tax on the bondholder's interest in the corporation by a percentage tax upon the interest to be paid to him. This would make the corporation tax a more beneficial measure and one reaching interests that ought to be reached, because under modern systems of financing corporations the bondholders and the stockholders are all of them in a sense joint investors and a corporation income tax ought to include them all.

Another feature of it that incidentally it will give the Federal Government an opportunity to secure most valuable information in respect to the conduct of corporations, their actual financial condition, which they are required to show in a public return.

Up to this time we have no adequate statistics concerning our corporations. Even the stockholders, whatever their right may be to know the financial condition of corporations, are generally in a state of complete ignorance, and of any instrumentality by which the corporations shall be compelled to disclose with accuracy a general statement of their condition certainly for the benefit of the public good.

Indirectly it would help very much in another revision of the tariff, whenever that shall come, because corporations engaged in business said to be affected by the tariff will have upon record in Washington their exact financial condition from year to year in the matter of their income, their expenditures and their debts.

The President turned then to the income tax amendment submitted to the States. Said he:

Assuming the constitutional authority to have been given I am opposed to a general individual income tax law except in times of great stress.

I am opposed to it because of the difficulty already alluded to, that it puts such a premium on perjury as to have led other Governments to abandon that method of levying an income tax and of imposing the tax wherever possible on the sources of an income in the hands of those who are not ultimately to pay it.

But I am most strongly in favor of the adoption by the States of the amendment authorizing Congress to impose an income tax without apportioning it among the States according to population, and I am strongly in favor of this because in times of great stress, if war or some other calamity were to visit this country and we should need to strain our resources, the income tax would be one of the essential instruments by which we could collect a large amount of money to enable us to meet the emergency.

If the income tax amendment passes, as I hope it may, we can then enlarge the corporation tax to include a proper burden on the bondholders in corporations as well as upon the shareholders, and this will make this instrument of taxation even more equitable than it now is.

The desire of those who favor a direct personal income tax to use it for the purpose of restraining great wealth will probably find it ineffective for the reasons given.

It was here that the President made his suggestions as to the best way of reducing swollen fortunes. He added:

It seems that the present Congress has taken the wisest course in adopting the income tax as conforms to the Constitution, and by recommending an amendment to the Constitution which shall enable us to round out and perfect this corporation tax so as to make it more equitable and so as to make it an instrument of supervision of corporate wealth by Federal authority.

I doubt not that information thus obtained may be made a basis for further legislation of a regulative character, applicable only to those corporations whose business is so largely of an interstate character

as to justify greater restrictions and more direct supervision.

The speech was well received by the great audience.

The President arrived in Denver at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He had made one or two stops on the run from Omaha in the western part of Kansas and two in Colorado before he reached this city.

At Flagler, the first Colorado stop, they took occasion to congratulate the women who gathered about the end of his car upon the fact that they lived in a State where they were able to vote.

At Limon a reception committee from this city headed by Senator Hughes and Gov. Shafroth met the President's train. The booming of a cannon on a hill outside the city announced the arrival of the train, and from that time until the President sought Senator Hughes' house at midnight he was received with flattering enthusiasm.

If the middle West is a trifle cool over the President's tariff speech the frost certainly hasn't hit Denver.

The President on his drive through the city was escorted by a company of Regular troops, a brass band and many carriages filled with high hatted local gentlemen. All the Denver public schools were closed and most of the school children were gathered several thousand strong in front of the Capitol to wave flags and showered the President with bouquets.

A feature of the parade was a party of fifty sheriffs and deputy sheriffs from the counties through which the President will pass in the State. The sheriffs and their assistants were dressed in cowboy costume with things that looked like pious like six shot pistols peeping from their belts. These sheriffs followed just behind the Taft party in the parade.

The President will take a half hour's rest at Senator Hughes' home and the President was hurried to the Capitol. In the morning he met the State officials, and then for two hours he stood in the corridor of the Capitol flanked by secret service men shaking hands with the people. Several thousand persons filed past and were introduced to the President.

Among others were the Denver letter carrier, the 2000 Denver Yacht Club and about half a dozen of Mr. Taft's old classmates in high school. The President looked tired but happy when it was over. The President will take a breakfast with Thomas F. Walsh at Wolhurst tomorrow morning, leaving there at noon for Colorado Springs and Pueblo.

JAMES D. SMITH DEAD.

Was Prominent as a Banker and as a Yachtsman.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 21.—James D. Smith, head of the New York Stock Exchange house of James D. Smith & Co. and at one time commodore of the New York Yacht Club, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at his residence, Linden Lodge, Stamford, Conn. He was 77 years old. His death resulted from a complication of diseases.

James Dickinson Smith was born in Exeter, N. H., November 24, 1832. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Smith, a Congregational clergyman. He was educated at Wilton Academy, in Wilton, Conn. In his young manhood he went to New York and established the banking firm of James D. Smith & Co., which subsequently became James D. Smith & Co., with offices at 71 Broadway. He was president of the New York Stock Exchange in 1885-86.

His connection with the New York Yacht Club began March 27, 1873. In 1882 he was made commodore of the club, and for fourteen years was chairman of the America's cup committee. During his chairmanship three British challengers, the Galatea, the Thistle and the Valkyrie tried for the cup but lost to the Mayflower, the Volunteer and the Vigilant.

Commodore Smith's yachts have been famous in the harbor here for years. The first was the schooner Escort, the second was the stamper Lalia. He owned subsequently the schooner Estelle, the sloop Foxcroft and his latest was the "Ivanhoe."

He had been closely identified with the history of Stamford since he became a resident here, fifty years ago. He was one of the founders of the Stamford Yacht Club. He was an incorporator of the Stamford Hospital, of which since its inception he was an officer, director and generous supporter. He served for several years as town councilman at large. He represented Stamford in the State Legislature, was State Treasurer and his name had been connected with every movement of a patriotic or philanthropic nature.

He was a member for forty-five years of the Union League Club of New York and his name has been for many years on the rolls of the Colonial, Players, Whist and New York clubs and of the Suburban Club of Stamford. He had served as a director of the National Academy of Design, and was connected with numerous mining, real estate and other corporations. He was president of the Stamford Hospital since its incorporation.

He is survived by his daughter Helen Smith, the divorced wife of Homer S. Cummings, the Democratic national committee man from Connecticut and former Mayor of Stamford.

OBITUARY.

Jacob A. Kohner, for several years prominent in business circles in Brooklyn, died on Monday of diseases of the heart at Eastern Parkway, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Manhattan and was for individual the president of the J. H. Company. He was in the dry goods business in Baltimore for more than twenty years and was also in business in Cincinnati for some time. In 1905 he went to Brooklyn as president of the old Journey & Burnham Company, which after its liquidation he joined the Darlington Company. He had been the manager of an old Brooklyn department store. He served for some time on the local Board of Education. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Elks Lodge, the Brooklyn League and the Kings County Democratic Club. He is survived by his wife and several children.

Dr. William C. Kraus of Buffalo, who died in the New York Hospital yesterday was one of the recognized authorities and foremost specialists of this country on nervous diseases. He returned from Europe yesterday and his death was due to nervous breakdown. Dr. Kraus was 48 years old. He was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the class of '86. He lived at 479 Delaware avenue, Buffalo.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau, widow of the actor Frank Chanfrau, a well known actress in her day, died on Monday in Burlington, N. J., at the home of her grandson, Henry Chanfrau. She was 78 years old. Mrs. Chanfrau starred in "East Lynne" for a number of years. Later on she became a Christian Science leader and was therefore bound to attract the great Scandinavian vote to the Democracy. Roosevelt's plurality in Minnesota in that year was 161,000, but Chanfrau, aiming at the Governorship, cut down the Republican lead and won by 7,800 votes. Two years later Johnson, candidate for reelection, increased his plurality to 72,000 votes. He was the first man born in Minnesota to be chosen Governor.

John Johnson's administration saw many acts of a sort verging upon radicalism. He signed a bill providing for a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile and was the first to urge it. Freight carrying charges and other burdens were reduced some 10 per cent., and the railroads were prohibited by threats of severe penalties from contesting the validity of the law, a provision which the United States Circuit Court denounced as vicious.

George W. Perkins bought yesterday from the estate of Austin Corbin a town house on Murray Hill which he will occupy this winter. The dwelling is a five story American basement structure, known as 79 Park avenue, and is valued at \$10,000. Mr. Perkins now occupies an extensive country home at Riverdale on the Hudson. Herbert A. Shorman and the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale of the Park avenue house.

GOV. JOHN A. JOHNSON DEAD

MINNESOTA EXECUTIVE SUCCEUMS AFTER OPERATION.

Sinking Spell Began Monday Evening and End Came at 3:25 Yesterday Morning—Wife and Physicians at the Bedside—His Career and Great Popularity.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 21.—John A. Johnson, three times Governor of Minnesota, and one of the most popular men who ever lived in the State, died at 3:25 this morning in St. Mary's Hospital.

Death was due to an abdominal affection which had been under treatment for the last about a week ago.

Gov. Johnson had been hovering between life and death for several days, and the final sinking spell began early last evening. Mrs. Johnson and the Drs. Mayo, who performed the last operation, were at the bedside when the end came. Gov. Johnson was conscious almost to the last.

Minnesota, Sept. 21.—John A. Johnson's body will lie in state to-morrow in the rotunda of the Capitol and the people of Minnesota will have a last opportunity to look upon his face. The body arrived in St. Paul on a special train at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

On the verge of nervous prostration and under the care of physicians, Mrs. Johnson gave directions to-day for her husband's funeral and insisted that the body be taken to St. Paul at once.

The body will not belong to me alone," said Mrs. Johnson, "but to the State of Minnesota. I owe it to the people that he be taken to St. Paul, where the good people of the State may see him. If he were mine alone I would take him at once to St. Peter, but the wish of the people must be respected."

Against the advice of physicians and friends, Mrs. Johnson insisted on accompanying the body of her husband to St. Paul. The special train went by four o'clock and the body was taken to St. Peter. It will be guarded to-night by the soldiers.

At some time to-morrow the Rev. J. J. Lawler of St. Paul, chaplain of the Governor's staff, will make a short address in the Capitol rotunda, but the funeral service will be held in St. Peter. Gov. Johnson's old home, on Thursday.

John Albert Johnson was born near St. Peter, Minn., July 28, 1861, of Swedish parentage. His father, Gustav Johnson, was by trade a blacksmith. His mother was Caroline Haden.

John Johnson was the second son. When he was 3 or 4 years old his parents left the farm near St. Peter and took their residence in the little city itself. The time of their removal thither was only a year or two after the New Ulm massacre when the Indians fell upon the raw Minnesota town, unprotected because it had sent its young men South in the Union army. The massacre was near enough to St. Peter to make a move into the town a wise course.

By the time John reached his thirteenth year his father, suffering from alcoholic dementia, was sent away to the county poorhouse, where not long afterward he died.

John left school forthwith. His mother had ambitions for him and wanted the thirteen-year-old boy to get some learning before he undertook to earn a living, but John refused. He went to work as a clerk in a grocery store, supplementing as best he could what his mother made taking in washing. Two years later he switched to a drug store and managed to make enough money to release his mother from drudgery. When John was 20 years old he was offered a job in a general store at an advance of \$20 a month. The boy took the offer and had time to read after dark.

The story is told of the clerk Johnson that a neighbor found him reading a cheap novel, thought it was a pity and introduced him to Parkman and Sir Walter Scott. "The Conquest of Peru," "The Conquest of Mexico," "Ivanhoe" were to John Johnson what "Robinson Crusoe," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" and Weems's "Life of Washington" were to Abraham Lincoln.

After a time Johnson became a time-keeper for a railroad construction gang. He showed no particular ability, no special enthusiasm in his work, but merely laughed through it with a sort of Swedish determination and kept his mother, his younger brother and his sisters in the essentials of life, but he succeeded in making friends with everybody in town.

When he was 25 the St. Peter Herald was in need of an editor. Four well-to-do Democrats turned to John Johnson as the best man they could think of. He had never done a bit of newspaper work, but he was the position, he succeeded because he was aware of everything that went on in St. Peter and knew what the people wanted to read.

The next year a nomination to public office was in 1894. The Democrats of the county picked him as candidate for the State Senate. In this first campaign Johnson failed to overcome the normal Republican majority, but four years later he stretched his ropes more carefully. He perceived that a State Senator could reasonably be supposed to fight shy of national issues and confine himself to the affairs of his own State.

He was elected. He served at two regular sessions and in an extraordinary session of the State Legislature. His record, clean and straight, did not show Johnson to have the qualities of a great legislative leader. He was to most of his colleagues a good natured but rather easygoing man who at the same time was a great success as a vote getter.

Almost simultaneously with the beginning of his career in politics John Johnson was married to Miss Elinore Preston, a drawing teacher. Johnson was 33 and Miss Preston was 20.

In 1902 a number of the Democratic leaders decided on Johnson as a fitting candidate for the Governorship. Minnesota is a strongly Republican State and Johnson said that it was a forlorn hope. He contented himself with running again for the Senate. He was beaten by a narrow majority.

This defeat was one of the fortunate circumstances of his career. Had he entered the Senate for the second time he would have been ineligible for the Governorship for four years, the length of his term. As it was, however, Johnson was able to avail himself of a shift in the politics of Minnesota in 1907.

In that year the Republicans faced internal disruption. One wing of the party leaned toward radicalism and the other was suspected of subservience to corporations. Johnson, who had stood in the Senate for an increase in the tax upon the gross earnings of railroads, was with the latter group. He was therefore bound to attract the great Scandinavian vote to the Democracy. Roosevelt's plurality in Minnesota in that year was 161,000, but Johnson, aiming at the Governorship, cut down the Republican lead and won by 7,800 votes. Two years later Johnson, candidate for reelection, increased his plurality to 72,000 votes. He was the first man born in Minnesota to be chosen Governor.

John Johnson's administration saw many acts of a sort verging upon radicalism. He signed a bill providing for a maximum railroad fare of two cents a mile and was the first to urge it. Freight carrying charges and other burdens were reduced some 10 per cent., and the railroads were prohibited by threats of severe penalties from contesting the validity of the law, a provision which the United States Circuit Court denounced as vicious.

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The Legislature also passed a measure providing for the initiative and referendum. In his first inaugural address he argued for an income tax and an inheritance tax.

Gov. Johnson was instrumental in increasing taxation of property owned by corporations. The assessed valuation of the United States Steel Corporation's holdings in Minnesota increased from \$2,000,000 to \$197,000,000, and the State recovered from the same corporation large ore dividends.

Democrats looked to John A. Johnson a year and a half ago as a possible nominee for the Presidency instead of William Jennings Bryan. In March, 1908, the State convention of Minnesota gave his candidacy full endorsement, notwithstanding his assertion the month before that he was not in line for the nomination. He maintained a place in the race for the nomination and his name was voted upon at the Denver convention. The Bryan fever took hold of the delegates, however, and Johnson got only 46 votes.

On August 18, 1908, Minnesota Democrats nominated him for a third term as Governor with the utmost enthusiasm, and the next day Gov. Johnson accepted the nomination. He was elected.

The acceptance according to statements made by his friends, was a revelation to a plan to make him a Presidential candidate in 1912, with the interval between his term as Governor and the campaign passed in the United States Senate. He was determined not to stand for a fourth term as Governor.

TAFT'S ESTIMATE OF JOHNSON. A Wonderful Man of Charming Personality and Common Sense.

LIMON, Col., Sept. 21.—President Taft to-day sent the following telegram to Mrs. J. A. Johnson at Rochester, Minn.:

My heart goes out to you in sympathy for you and your children in your deep sorrow.

Gov. Johnson was a national figure of great ability and great capacity for usefulness to his country, as he had already demonstrated, and his loss will be felt far beyond the State that loved him so well.

I sincerely hope that the fond remembrance in which he is and always will be held in Minnesota and elsewhere and the record of his high and valued public service may come as a boon to you and your children in your sorrow and may in time lighten the burden you are now called upon to bear.

The President also made the following statement:

The death of Gov. Johnson is a great shock and fills me with personal sorrow and

with a deep sympathy for the people of Minnesota, whose favorite son he certainly was.

It has been my good fortune to have pleasant personal relations with the Governor, and although we differed politically we agreed on a great many subjects, as I had reason to know from personal conversation.

He was a wonderful man. He had a charming personality, a frankness and common sense that won over his natural political opponents, and he made an efficient and most courageous public official.

That a man of his power and of his capacity for great public usefulness should be taken now at the age of 45 should be and is a source of national regret. For had Gov. Johnson lived his position in the State and country was such that he certainly would have been called upon to fill an important place and to assist in the progressive movements of which he was a consistent advocate.

It was my great pleasure in Washington to meet not only the Governor but his family, and my heart goes out to those who are bereft of a noble husband and father.

MINNESOTA'S NEW GOVERNOR. Adolph O. Elberhart, a Republican, Succeeds Johnson.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—By the death of Gov. Johnson this morning Adolph O. Elberhart, a Republican, becomes Chief Executive of the State of Minnesota. He was born in Sweden in 1871. He came to Minnesota when he was 10 years old, attended the public schools and was graduated as a minister of the gospel from Gustavus Adolphus College at St. Peter.

He abandoned his ministerial work shortly after graduation and entered the office of Judge Gray at Mankato to take up the study of law. As an attorney he was successful and soon built up a large practice.

Mr. Elberhart has been interested in politics for many years. At one time he held the position of clerk of the United States Circuit and District courts, and later was named States Commissioner for the District of Minnesota.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1908 and reelected in 1909. In 1908 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor and was re-elected two years later.

He was brought forward by a number of the Republican Senators as a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination during the session of the Legislature last winter. A banquet was tendered to him in St. Paul on March 30 last, at which most of the Republican leaders in both branches

of the Legislature were present, at which it was reported in political circles that the gubernatorial boom would be launched. Mr. Elberhart himself denied this, and when he made the first speech of the evening he requested that any mention of the matter be omitted. His request was complied with by most of the speakers, but the guests regarded him as a candidate.

Mr. Elberhart's name was originally Adolph Olson, but on account of the numerous Adolph Olsons in his home town—Mankato—he asked the court to permit him to take the name of his wife when he was married. The petition was granted and since then he has been Adolph O. Elberhart.

W. J. Bryan's Tribute.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Sept. 21.—William J. Bryan, when apprised of the death of Gov. Johnson to-day, said: "I have just heard with deep sorrow of the death of Gov. Johnson. His career illustrates the possibilities of American citizenship and his death is a great loss to our party and the country. His civic virtues won for him a host of admirers and his personal qualities converted his admirers into friends."



Budweiser's a friend of mine